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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

shore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

Circulation Department ('Phone 38) before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city ad-dress as well as out-of-town address.

Time for Action.

The distance from Richmond to Staunton by the Chesapeake and Ohio Rallroad is 136 miles; from Staunton to Harrisonfrom Harrisonburg to Strasburg, by the Southern, 51 miles; from Strasand Ohio, 19 miles.

The distance to Richmond from Harrisonburg by way of Staunton is 162 miles; from Strasburg to Richmond, 213 miles: The distance from Winchester to Richmond by way of Washington is 204 miles; from Strasburg to Richmond, 209 miles from Harrisonburg to Richmond, 260 The Pennsylvania Rallroad has recent

ly put on a train between New York and something like eighteen hours, running it is a hundred miles from Richto Norfolk, yet we have trains two hours. Danville is almost as far there is the most intimate relationship between those two cities, and the citiat home in Richmond as they do in their own community. But Judge Harrithat the people of Harrisonburg were of Virginia, the railroad facilities simply prohibiting any travel towards

It is a shame that such a condition shame if it is allowed to continue. With a first-class train service between Richand the Valley, Harrisonburg Strasburg, Winchester and all towns along the line of that road would be put into closer touch and intimate relationship with the people of this community, and it would be in the interest of all. It is manifest from the earnest tion, as recently published in The Times-Dispatch, that the Valley people desire such an affiliation, that they prefer to turn away from the Northern cities and turn towards Virginia cities, and they will do so if only the proper railway facilities are afforded.

Last year President Leigh of the Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to deal with this sub ject, and in his annual report said: believe the ratiroads are disposed

to do us justice, and that a proper pro-sentation of our rights to a chance t establish business relations with Pic establish business relations with Piedmont Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley and the Valley of Virginia will secure schedules, passenger and freight connections at junction points, and tariffs that will place us on a parity with our favored competitors in that great field. It should be understood, however, that proper presentation involves strong backing and concerted action, no less than strong arguments. Here is an opportunity for Richmond people to show their ability to co-operate closely for the necomplishment of a given and a great accomplishment of a given and a great purpose. The people of those sections would co-operate with us. It is to their interest, to do so."

The time for action has come. Let us join hands with our neighbors in the Valley and force the issue,

Judge Jones's Decision.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Char lottexvilla Progress, is seemingly deter mined not to see the point of the decision made by Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the United States District Court, in the Alabana lynching cases, and we shall make one more endeavor to clear up the difficulties under which the Progres seems to be laboring. The Progress says that in the first case cited by The Times-Dispatch, the Waddell case in 112 United States Suprems Court, it is expressly declared that the object section 5508 of the United States Revised Statutes is "to guarantee protection to persons in the exercise of rights dependent on the laws of the United States and the Constitution." The exact language of the statute is this: "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen the free exercise or enjoyment of his

States," they shall be prosecuted, etc. Now, it ought to be perfectly plain from the language of this statute that if deprive any citizen of a right which the Constitution of the United States gives to him, they are indictable in the United States Court, Judge Jones has held that the right to have a fair and impartial trial in a State court for any crime with which a man stands charged is a right secured to him by the Consection 5509 applies to the case; if it be not true, it does not apply That is the question to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United man to be exempt from a conspiracy to deprive him of a free trial is a Federal right which he enjoys under the Federal Constitution, or simply a State right,

the decision of the United States Supreme Court. We simply contend that there is such a person as a citizen of the United States; that he has certain rights under the Constitution of the United States, and that when his rights are established, the United States government is in duty bound to protect him

Cost of An Old System. One argument in favor of the Torrens system of land registration is that it vill do away with the necessity for the endless examinations of title that are low required in real estate transactions. In order to estimate what our presen this way, Mr. Eugene C. Massle has been gathering statistics from the clerks' offices of the State. He has heard from seventy-seven counties and six cities in esponse to inquiries concerning the number of deeds of bargain and sale and deeds of trust recorded during the year 1904. The information acquired by Mr.

sale, which is of genera	il interest,
en below:	
Counties.	Deeds.
1. Albemarle	
2. Alexandria 3. Alleghany	607
3. Alleghany	836
4. Amelia	237
5. Appomattox	173
6 Augusta	1,344
7. Bath	103
8. Bedford	515
9. Bland	151
10. Botetourt	
11. Brunswick	557
12. Buchanan	595
13. Campbell	984
14. Caroline	414
15. Carroll	774
16. Charles City	
17. Chesterfield	639
18. Clarke	
19. Craig	153
20. Culpeper	422
21. Dinwiddie	326
22. Elizabeth City	1,045
23. Eşsex	204
24. Fairfax	
25. Fauquier	523
26. Fluvanna	
27. Franklin	539
28. Frederick	497
29. Glies	192
30. Gloucester	442
31. Grayson	497
31. Grayson 32. Greene	207
33. Greenesville 34. Hanover ,	471
34. Hanover ,	452
25. Henrico	1,571
26. Henry	440
97 Highland	169
37. Isle of Wight	870
38. James City	2 3
39. King George	171
40. King William 41. Lancaster	.,. 214
41. Lancaster	251
42. Lee	680
43. Loudoun	574
44. Louisa	423
45. Lunenburg	277
40 Mr. Hann	700

45. Montgomery

49. Montgomery 647

50 Nelson 324

51. Northumberland 221

52. Orange 376

53. Page 560

54. Patrick 483

55. Pitsylvania 905

56. Powhatan 169

57. Prince Edward 284

58. Prince George 223

59. Prince William 315

60. Pulnski 531

41. Rappahannock 200

62. Rockbridge 556

63. Rockingham 1,016

64. Russell 510

65. Shenandosh 825

66. Smyth 488

67. Southampton 600

68. Spotsylvania 375

67. Southampton 900

68. Spotsylvania 275

75. Stafford 263

76. Surry 329

71. Sussex 322

72. Tazewell 537

73. Warren 322

74. Warreik 233

75. Washington 825

76. Wythe 593

77. York 255

deeds of bargain and sale and

that the cost of examining these country titles averaged \$5.00 apiece, and the city titles \$10.00 apiece. Upon this basis the country titles cost \$184,515 and the city titles cost \$63,940, making \$248,455.

But there are 100 counties in the State and eighteen cities, and adding in those not heard from at the average shown by those that have been heard from, w reach the following result:

Total county titles, say, 47,600, at \$5.00 \$258,660
Total city titles, say, 19,182, at \$10, 191,830

Making8429,810 In other words, our present land laws \$429,820 for the one item of examination been registered under the Torrens syssaved, and the people would have been relieved from that amount, which is a practical tax and burden upon their lands. If any man thinks the above estimate extravagant, he may cut it in two and still there will remain the enormous amount of \$214,960 exacted for the support of an antiquated, cumbersome and effete system, Will the people longer submit to such laws and refuse the relief offered by the Tor-

The Chamber of Commerce

Sometimes, for the sake of argument, an organization will discuss the question whether or not it should surrender its rights or privoleges secured to him by charter and disband. We suppose that

report on the question of whether or not the Chamber of Commerce has been of service to Rickmond. The committee has "Investigated," and its report is published elsewhere. The report spenks for itself, and every citizen should read and study it. The work of the Chamber for Richmond has been simply invaluable and every citizen has received a direct it behoeves every citizen who can afford it to join the organization and by his fee and by his effort aid the Chamber in its work for Richmond. Such an organization should have the moral and material support of all citizens who love Richmond and feel an interest in its welfare.

"What is your definition of an opti-

"An optimist is a man who has will power enough to make himself believe certain things when he knows there is no truth in them."—Milwaukee Senti-nel.,

This recalls Dr. Lyman Abbott's defing the choice of two evils, chooses

A train robber out in Minnesota was recently sentenced to serve fifty years than his deserts. Indeed, we long since came to the conclusion that train robbery and kidnapping should be punished from its parents and hold it for ranson to live, and the quicker his neck is

and navies than Mr. Paul Morton ever dreamed of, for has he not traveled up and down the Chesapeake on the Old Bay Line steamers?

It is wonderful how Mayor Weaver, Tom Lawson, Nan Patterson, the baseball heroes and other limelight celebrities hunted grass when Togo struck the big headline deck.

A man named McGinty was the first letim to go down under Oregon's new law, putting the lash on the bare backs of wife-beaters.

Oyama probably does not exactly relish the idea of having the game called just when it is his time at the bat.

railroad, the Czar must appreciate his inability to carry on a fight thousands of miles from home.

Admiral Train and Governor Wright are to hold the inquest on Admiral Enquist

Richmond and the Valley.

Every business man in the State should deem it his patriotic duty to deal in Virginia cities, when he can do so without subjecting himself to pecuniary loss. The effort of the Times-Dispatch to encourage the Valley people to trade with Richmond is very commendable and should be recognized by every man who possesses a particle of State pride. He should encourage home people, home industries and home manufacturies. Every man owes his first duty to his community.

man owes his first duty to his community.

Unfortunately the Valley is isolated from the rest of the State, separated from the East by the Bine Mountains, consequently there is very little commercial, political or social intercurse between the two sections. Geographically our section is disconnected both with East and West Virginia, and our commercial relations have gradually drifted toward the Northerh cities, Baltimore receiving the bulk of our trade. Rail-road facilities have necessarily had much to do with the existing conditions. Primarily, our business relations with Baltimore commenced immediately after the close of the Civil War, when the merchants of that city tendered credit to the Valley merchants, who were impoverished by the war.

The Richmond merchants having sustained losses which reduced them to the verge of bankruptcy, were unable to offer the terms which have been held out by the Northern merchants. Then, again, to the people north of Staunton, Baltimore is nearer than Richmond. Railroad connection, it is obvious, has been very much in favor of Baltimore; this is not the case with Staunton, however, and there exists no reason why the Staunton trade should not go to Richmond, as she is located on the Chesapeate and Ohlo Railroad and within four hours' ride of that city. As to whether Richmond wholesale merchants can or do sell at as low rates as do Baltimore merchants, sa a matter upon which we are not inwholesale merchants can or do sell at as low rates as do Baltimore merchants, is a matter upon which we are not informed. Our merchants, it is supposed, are informed on this important question. Our policy should be to buy in the home market, if no pecuniary sacrifice is required therefrom. There is a community of interests between the citizens of the same State which does not exist between citizens of different States, besides there is a noble sentiment which every good citizen should cherish and cultivate, which is called patriotism, a word which is very seldom heard in this age and generation.—Staunton Leader.

Save the Trees.

Save the Trees.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—1 am sure that old Richmonders in common with the writer, will see with regret that Allen's Grove, corner of Lombardy and Grove Avenue, the small group of trees, relies of the primeyal forest which once surrounded our city, is being invaded for building purposes. There has been a demand lately for breathing spaces and playgrounds; why cannot this group of picturesque trees and the small group of picturesque trees and the small free properties of the primeyal and lately for our such purposes and sufficiently removed form both Monroe and Research Tarks to be convenient resort for a large term rarks to be convenient resort for a large the preservation of the properties of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the control from that ward look into this matter or Civic League, or our nustling Mayor.

Richmond, Va.

OLD RESIDENT. Richmond, Va.

Policy 134483.
Was issued by the Northwestern Mutual
Life Insurance Company May 30, 1855,
to a resident of Richmond, at age 38,
He has made 20 annual payments of
\$36.81, aggregating \$736.20, and had the
protection of \$1,000 life insurance for
twenty years.

wenty years.
He, is now offered the choice of the He, is now offered the choice of the following settlements: 1. To surrender the policy and receive in cash \$942.18, being \$207 more than his total payments, or over \$128 for each \$100. 2. To draw \$31.58 annually for life and \$4,000 at death. This is over 4 per cent, on his total payments as an income, in addition to \$1,000 life insurance paid up. 3. To receive in cash \$358.04 and a full paid life insurance of \$1.000, with an annual dividend averaging about \$5 during life. 4. To take full paid insurance for \$1.592, payable at death, with an annual dividend averaging \$7 to \$8, which may be drawn in cash, or applied to purchase additions to the policy annually.

THE LATEST BOOKS

UNDER BRIEF REVIEW.

A DARK LANTERN. By Elizabeth Robins, Pages 400; \$1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

It is plainly no ambition of Mrs. Robins to write a pleasant story. She has a fondness for handling crude emotion, wherever it can be torn off raw, bleeding and alive, and she appears the more strongly drawn to a situation, a human relationship, the harsher and more unlovely its capabilities. No one could have called the theme of her last book. The Open Question, a pleasing theme, and fow would be disposed to lay this tribute, open Question, a pleasing theme, and fow would be disposed to lay this tribute, while it be, at the feet of this new book.

Kitty Derehan is a fair flower of a girl, at least when we are first presented to her—engaging, highly loved and charming, and scomingly deserving of nothing in the salcon-keeper has been in keeping the salcon-keeper has bee

Open Question," a pleasing theme, and few would be disposed to lay this tribute, if tribute it be, at the feet of this new book.

Kitty Dereinan is a fair flower of a girl, at least when we are first presented to herr-engaging, highly loved and charming, and seemingly deserving of nothing less than all the decorum and graces of life, yet of the two loves that wound themselves into her youth, each, in its own may, was the sort to prove reveiting. Prince Anton, of Breitenlohe-Waldenstein, she could not nerry when she would, because Anton was royalty and offered only Morganic satisfaction, and later, when he was free and still consumed with his passion for her, she would not marry him when she could. This was because in the meantime she had come to know Garth Vincent.

Vincent is a woman's conception of a truly masterful man—a sort of Rochester gone mad with britality. He is the Dark Lantern of the title, that sobriquet having been scornfully flung at him by Lady Peterborough, who would have did rather than see Vincent in her drawing room. The name, as Kitty saw, had possibilities, connotation, suggestiveness, and to her, of few, Vincent was less dark than lantern. His character in the book is badly overdrawn. For no especial reason, Mrs. Robins has endowed him with the meanness of an intoxicated stevedore, and no woman could, without loss of self-respect, have put up with him for an instant. His oaths, his bitter insults, his studied rudeness, combined to make him an intolerable boor, yet women, from august patients to his frightened nurses, fawned on him, with all the well known longing of the genter sex for a man who will master hem. In one's mind it is hard to conce to how a woman it know him at yielden and goes to live, apparently at her own instance, at Vincent's country place, where he treats her to several hours in his soclety each week. This was Vincent's lovable way of showing his gratitude to the woman, infinitely his superior in birth, breeding and all personal attractions, who had given up everything

own instance, at Vincent's country place, where he treate her to several hours in his society each week. This was Vincent's lovable way of showing his gratitude to the woman, infinitely his superior in birth, breeding and all personal attractions, who had given up everything for him. Everything, for no ceremony had preceded Katharine's departure for High Winston. It is one of the particularly unpleasant features of a not over pleasant book that, when there was no reason why the pair might not marry, except that Mrs. Robins does not wish it so, Katharine is forced to this dishonor. And Vincent, whose whole uncouthness is held up to the reader as a strong man's glorifled protest against hypocrisy, introduces her into his home as Mrs. Vincent, and makes, of their whole relationship, to this extent at least, a kind of living ile.

Mrs. Robins, is a provellst of rather unusual ability, that she has talents that may some day carry her far. She has made her book intellectually interesting, even when she has not succeeded in carrying the reader with her. The life that she deals with she knows, and that is more than may be said of many of our writers. But on the whole her book falls short of success because she falls in the demonstration of its reasonableness, its more than may be said of many of our writers. But on the whole her book falls short of success because she falls in the demonstration of its reasonableness, its truth. It might he worth her while, as a minor consideration, to reflect, too, whether it is true that the disagreeable things in life are the only things worth writing about.

By Harry Thurston Peck. Pp., 186, 75 cents net. The Macmillan Co., New York.

New York.

Prescott, the historian, is the second American to be the subject of hiography in the well-known English Man of Letters series, published here and in England under the general editorial supervision of Mr. John Morley, That Prof. Harry T. Peck, editor of the Bookman, is the author of this little volume is sufficient superput that the restautile. is the author of this little volume is sufficient guarantee that the material is presented in a lively and attractive way. Beyond the mere agreeableness of literary style, however, Prof. Peck has invested his book with the accuracy and authoritativeness that come only from a conscientious study of the original sources of information. Tichnor's "Life of W. H. Prescott" has, of course, been freely drawn upon, but the author's research has led him also deep into all other available sources. His admiration for the subject of his work, in which all Prescott's readers will unhesitatingly share, is controlled by a critical imparitably and cool judgment. Prof. Peck share, is controlled by a critical impar-tiality and cool judgment. Prof. Peck shows himself no partisan here; and in his final summary he says nothing less guarded than that "on the whole, one may accept the dictum of a distinguished scholar (Dr. C. K. Adams), who, in sum-ming up the merits which we recognize in Prescott, declares them to be so con-nections and so chanding as to where spicuous and so abounding as to place him at the head of all American histohim at the head of all American historians." In an earlier chapter, in which he traces the origin and development of the art of writing in the Sauth, in the Middle States and in New England, he points out that Prescott's name stands for "something more than a mere landmark in the field of historical composition. It signalises the beginning of a richer growth in New England letters—the coming of a time when the barriers of Puritan scholasticism were broken down."

Just as Prescott was far from being a disciple of what Prof. Peck calls "the dismal school of history," so this little book has, without loss of value, completely divorced liself from the dismal school of biography. It is an excellent piece of work, to be commended both for matter and manner.

piece of work, to be commended both for matter and manner.

THE DRINK PROBLEM, By Henry C, Potter. Pp. 35, 30 cents, net. Thomas T. Crowell and Company. New York, Bishop Potter's dedication of the famous "Subway" saloon in New York served to open the eyes of a large public to the fact that he had "views" upon the temperance question at variance with types most commonly held; that he was, in a word, a sort of reformer of saloon reform. At a moment when it has become only too evident that every effort so far made toward doing away with the evils of drink has ended in failure, and the goal of success is at least as far away as ever, a new idea in the field becomes a timely consideration. The substance of the present monograph was originally a part of a charge before an Episcopal convention, and in the course of it the New York Bishop has put his finger on the real crux of the difficulty. The attempt to repress the saloon has been a dismal failure, he believes, because the saloon offers certain elements of good, or, at least, certain things that men appear to need. One man in ten, perhaps, goes to a saloon for the simple and exclusive purpose of buying an finital cannot be a substantial content, amusement, companionship, physical "easement," business appointment, or mere change, "Now, thee,"

with all the undesirable ones eliminated.

JORN UHL. By Gustav Frenssen Pages

416, Dann, Estes and Co., Boston,
No book could run to a sale of more
than two hundred thousand copies in the
course of a year or two without having
in it something more than transfent merit,
and the reader will accordingly approach
this volume, no doubt with his curiosity
uppermost. "Jorn Uhl" took Germany
by storm and the author, like Byron, grew
famous overnight. After reading the
book, a foreign critic will be able to understand this success, though only the
wiser ones, we will bazard, would have
been able to predict it. "Jorn Uhl" is
not for an American, always an easy bock
to understand; a close attention and perhaps a second reading will be necessary
to an appreciation of its qualities of



DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS, Author of "The Cost," "The Plum Tree," Etc.

greatness, and it is certainly no book for the novel skimmer and lover of summer fiction. Frenssen's style, at least as the translator has rendered it, is not a thing of beauty, and the life that he sets himself to interpret is not one with which most of us are familiar or can readily enter into the fullest sympathy. It is almost inevitable that some, even much of the effect that the book has made upon Germany should be lost to the English or American reader; but it is equally true that a great deal remains that is worth intelligent admiration because it is universal.

that is worth intelligent admiration because it is universal.

"Jorn Uhl" is a sort of prose epic of modern Germany. The peasant hero who gives his name to the book typifies a large part of German life. It is a human document, which, as the translator suggests, "has sprung from the deep consciousness of modern Germany and utters the longings, thoughts and aspirations of the German heart in a way that no sciousness of modern Germany and unters the longings, thoughts and aspirations
of the German heart in a way that no
other modern book has done." All the
poetry of a simple and homely culture,
Mr. Frenssen has caught and fixed upon
his pages with art sufficient to bring it
home to the hearts of countless readers
of widely separated stations and personal
experience. It is a book of big effects
because direct and primal, it reflects the
hisight of a seeing eye into life and the
life of man and "the wonder of the universe of God." No book that does this,
whatever its roughness of manner or its
structural imperfections, could fall short
of being great.
ISIDRO. By Mary Austin, Pages 425,
\$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston,
This is a tale of old Mission days in
California and of the picturesque Spanish-American life at a time just before
the passing of the Franciscans. But, better than a tale, it is a picture of that
civilization from the hand of one who

the passing of the Franciscans. But, better than a tale, it is a picture of that civilization from the hand of one who gives every evidence of understanding it thoroughly and spiritually and its pages are the pages of pure romance. Even more notable, perhaps, is Mrs. Austin's style, which has the case and distinction of the artist and the charm and beauty of the poet. It has the literary quality in a perfection which few writers nowadays attain.

Isidro, himself, was slated for the priesthood, but circumstances and most of alf his own ardent nature and not Castilian blood soon brought about a change in this intention. Early in that journey upon which he set out on a certain spring morning, he made the acquaintance of El Zarzo, "The Briar," who looked to be a lad of some afteen years, and whom Isidro afterwards came to

ed to be a lad of some lifteen years, whom Isidro afterwards came to w very well indeed. Also he ran into dy murder by the wayside and afterlooked to be a lad of some interest years, and whom Isldro afterwards came to know very well indeed. Also he ran into bloody murder by the wayside and afterwards found himself in fail for it at Monterey. A great forest fire at the climax



HEALTH Most Important

No one can tell good baking powder from bad merely by the appearance;

The price is some guide, but not an in-

Some cheap brands may raise the dough, yet contain unwholesome ingredients.

There is one safe, sure way, i. e., to follow the recommendations of the

U. S. GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS, THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ON HYGIENE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,

THE BEST HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE-

ROYAL **BAKING POWDER**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

of the story is vividly described. Mascado is an Indian, not a good one, whom Isidro more than once had cause to wish dead. It is an out-of-doors story, dealing with nature not yet famed and men not yet far removed from her and Mrs. Austin makes it inspiring because she makes it understood. Eric Pape has illustrated the text in colors.

THE MILLBANK CASE. By Goorge
Dyre Eldridge. Pp. 297. \$1.50.
Henry Holt & Co., New York.
Theodore Wing, a well-to-do lawyer, who had, so far as was known not a single enemy in the world, was shot down on his door-step late one night, and his dead body was found lying across the sill soon after sun up the following morning. A paper soon afterwards came to light revealing an unsuspected irregularity in Mr. Wing's parentage, and this in the popular mind, was instantly associated with the causes of the murder; but Trafford, the wily detective, uncarthed ere long the existence of a certain collection of papers which seemed to him to constitute a much likelier motive. These documents had to do with the little of valuable timberlands and stumpage privileges, and one of the group of politicians chiefly interested in getting them out of the way had gone on record as saying that they were worth a cool hundred thousand to him. Naturally this made it worth somebody's while to get hold of them, even at a good-sized risk. The man who actually carried his determination to win the promised reward to the point of murder is one associated with the story from the start, but the detective alone suspected him; and in this respect the story is somewhat reminiscent of "the Leavenworth case." The plot is skilffully developed, and holds the reader interested from the start.

CARDOME. By Anna C. Minogue, Pp. 308, \$1.25. A. C. Minogue, Latonia, Ky.

Ky.

Kentucky just prior to the outbreak of the war, and afterwards during it, is the scene to which "Cardome" introduces Wareader, Judge Todd, one of the principal characters in the story, is said to bo a study of the late Governor Robinson, of the Blue Grass State, whose inson, of the Blue Grass State, whose plantation near Georgetown actually bore the name which Miss Minogue has selected as the title of her book. There is plenty of plot in the story, and a good deal doing most of the time. Indeed, so many characters are introduced in the opening chapters, and so many crosscurrents of emotion, purpose and motive that only a close attention enables the reader to get everything straightened out. Judge Todd's two sons take opposite sides in the great struggle, and there is a dramatic episode toward the close is a dramatic episode toward the close of the book, when one brother command, a squad of soldlers ordered to shoot down the other. Clay Powell, the young hero, was to be shot for a reason which struck was to be shot for a reason which struck us as being a most surprising one, and Hal Todd, in order to save Powell for the fair Virginia, contrives to substitute himself for the condemned man. Events are too deeply tangled in this connection for us to attempt to unravel them here. There is a lady with wooden hands, whose life is given up to avenging herself upon the son of the man for whose sake she had lost her own of flesh and blod; and there is Howard Dallas, a dyed-in-the-wool villain of most approved type. Clarings Sears, too, is a young woman who behaves in a way more interesting than commendable. Southern sentiment toward the war and the North is well brought out.

THE OUTLET. By Andy Adams. Pp. 371, \$1.50. Houghton, Mintin & Company, Hoston.
The vast herds of cattle that had been pany, Boston.

The yeast herds of cattle that had been accumulating in Texas during and after the Civil War finally found a market in the great Northwest, when it became evident that a Texas steer, after a winter in the North, took on meal like a good one, and developed into likely beef for the butcher's block. After the opening up of this outlet for the Texas grazing lands, the delivery became the thing; and the rates offered by the railways proving unattractive, the trail became a necessity. This is the story of a colosal drive from Medina county, Texas, to Fort Buford, in Dakota, involving a government contract for 5,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof. When it is considered that this meant no less than 10,000 cattle, and that quite a long stretch of ground lies between Texas and Dakota, the magnitude of the undertaking will become apparent. Tom Quirk, that virile cewpuncher, had charge of the drive, and his account of it, from the early preparations to the successful delivery and return home, is most interesting, graphic and refreshing. En route they encountered about all the troubles that nature is capable of handing out, but they weathered them all with the fine capability of the men they were. It is a real story of real achievement and man's work well done, realistic, big, absorbing; and he would read it without a distinct thrill, of pleasure and admiration.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

June 10th.

22—Amurath II, with 200,000 Turks (Ottoman invasion of Europa) laid siego to Constantinople, which was defended by the Greek garrison under the Emperor Manuel, ...ter a siego of two months, in which the Turks lost heavily in their numerous assaults and in the defenders' sallies, Amurath was called away to Boursa by a domestic revolt and raised the siege.

32—Date of the Leptorn or Livorno in-

1593—Date of the Leghorn or Livorno in-dulto by which merchants of all na-tions and of every religion were in-vited to settle in the town. Many Jews from Spain availed themselves Jews from spain availed themselves of this privilege. 1622—Battle of Hoechst (Thirty Years' War) between 20,000 Palatine troops, under Christian of Brunswick and 33,00 Imperialists, under Tilly.

1719—Battle of Glenshields in Scotland, which ended the Spanish invasion.

which ended the Spanish invasion.
1739—Grosvenor Square Centre House,
valued at 10,000 pounds, was raffled
for and won by Mrs. Hunt, a grocer's
wife in Piccadilly.
1792—Russians attacked a detachment of

1792—Russians attacked a detachment of Poles, under General Judycki, between Mire and Swierza, but were defeated with the loss of 500 dead on the field. 1798—Bonaparte attacked Valetta, in Maita and in a sortle the Maitese lost the standard of their order. 1807—Battle of Heilsburg (Heilsberg) (campaign of Friedland) between 30,-000 French under Marshal Soult, and

80,000 Russians under General Ben-

80,000 Russians under General Bennigsen.

1811—Lord Wellington raised the slege of Bacajos. The French governor, Phillipon made a brave defense.

1837—The plague at Smyrna committed great ravages, about 200 died daily for some time.

1855—Charles A. Culberson, United States senator of Texas, born.

1861—Neutrality announced by the French Emperor.

1861—Neutrality announced by the French Emperor.
 1864—General Burbridge with a troop of Union cavalry attacked Morgan and his raiders at Lexington, Ky., and ultimately vanquished him.
 1872—Continued negotiations respecting the Alabama affair, nothing settled.
 1873—Russian expedition under General Kauffmann against Khiva a khanate in Turkestun, to redress outrages committed there. The capital, Khiva surroudgred this day.

mitted there. The capital, Khiva surrendered this day.

1892—President Harrison nominated for re-election by the Republican Convention at Minneapolis, Mr. White-law Reid, vice-president.

1893—Lounching of the battleship Massachusetts at Philadelphia, Pa.

1898—A landing effected by 600 American marines from the transport Panther near the entrance of Guantamano harbor. The force was under the protection of the guns of the Oregon, Marbiehead, Dolphin, Yankee, Yosemite, Porter and Vixen, A lodgment was effected on a small flattopped hill and the camp was named McCalla.

McCalla.

1902—Dr. Patton resigns the presidency of Princeton University and is succeeded by Prof. Wilson,

1903—East St. Louis, Ill., swept by floods from the Mississippi River. Much property destroyed and 10,00 persons rendered homeless.

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